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PowerUp Prelims – 2023
GS Test – 01 – NCERT (V4331)

(Time Allowed: 2 hours)

(Maximum Marks: 200)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this test booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet.
2. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. *DO NOT* write *anything* else on the Test Booklet.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet.
In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
4. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet. All items carry equal marks.
5. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet.
6. There will be penalty for wrong answers marked by a candidate. For each wrong answer, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
7. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer, even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.
8. If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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1. Which one of the following is **not** a function of the Constitution?

- It provides a set of rules that allows minimal coordination amongst members of society
- It puts some limits on the powers of the government.
- It ensures that only people with high moral standards are elected to public offices
- It enables the government to create conditions for a just society

2. Consider the following statements:

- The Constitution of India was never subjected to a referendum.
- All provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously.
- All the members of Constituent Assembly were present when the Constitution was passed on 26th November 1949.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 1 and 3 only

3. With reference to features of the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Feature		Source
1.	Power of Judicial Review	:	United States of America
2.	The idea of Residual Powers	:	Canada
3.	Directive Principles of State Policy	:	France
4.	Rule of Law	:	United Kingdom

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

4. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to the "Objectives Resolution" moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946?

- It declared India to be an independent, sovereign, republic nation.
- It guaranteed social, economic and political justice for all the people.
- It provided adequate safeguards to minorities.
- It aspired to promote world peace and the welfare of mankind.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

5. Which of the following rights come under the "Right to Equality" given in Part III of the Constitution?

- Prohibition on discrimination on the ground of religion
- Equality of opportunity in employment
- Abolition of titles
- Abolition of untouchability
- Prohibition of forced labour

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 3, 4 and 5 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

6. Consider the following statements:

- It is mandatory for the police to take an arrested person to the nearest judicial magistrate within 24 hours.
- No one can be arrested without being told the grounds for such an arrest.
- Preventive detention of a person can be extended maximum for only one month.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

7. Which of the following statements is **not** correct with reference to Indian Constitution?
- Freedom of religion also includes the freedom of conscience.
 - Restrictions can be imposed on the freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health.
 - The Constitution prohibits persuading people to convert from one religion to another.
 - The Government can interfere in religious matters for social reforms.
8. Which one of the following Articles did Dr. Ambedkar considered as 'heart and soul of the Constitution'?
- Article 14
 - Article 17
 - Article 21
 - Article 32
9. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Writ		Description
1.	Habeas corpus	:	To present an arrested person before the court
2.	Mandamus	:	To ask an office holder to perform her/his legal duty
3.	Prohibition	:	To transfer a matter pending before a lower court to the higher court
4.	Certiorari	:	Issued against a lower court that has considered a case beyond its jurisdiction
5.	Quo warrant	:	To restrict a person from holding office she/he is not entitled to

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- Only two pairs
- Only three pairs
- Only four pairs
- All five pairs

10. Consider the following statements:
The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India lists
- the goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt
 - certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights
 - certain policies that the government should adopt
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

11. Consider the following statements with reference to the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978:
- It declared that the Right to Property is not part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
 - It removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

12. The Constitution of India prescribes the 'Proportional Representation' system for the election to the office of
- President of India
 - Vice President of India
 - Member of Rajya Sabha
 - Member of Legislative Council of a State
 - Member of a Municipal Corporation
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 3, 4 and 5 only

13. Consider the following statements with reference to political parties in India:

1. Each registered party with the Election Commission gets a reserved symbol that can be used by all of its candidates.
2. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in the Lok Sabha in two states is recognized as a national party.
3. At present, there are only five national parties in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

14. Consider the following statements with reference to the Election Commission of India (ECI):

1. As per the Constitution, the ECI must always be a multi-member body.
2. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition and the Chief Justice of India.
3. The CEC and other Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions relating to elections.
4. The State Election Commissioners work independently of the ECI.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

15. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Country		Executive System
1.	Japan	:	Parliamentary
2.	France	:	Presidential
3.	Germany	:	Semi-Presidential
4.	Canada	:	Parliamentary system with a Constitutional Monarchy

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 2 and 4 only

16. A parliamentary executive means

- (a) the President is elected through direct elections
- (b) the executive is elected by the house of representatives
- (c) that all members of the legislature are part of the executive
- (d) the executive is dependent on support of the majority in the parliament

17. Which of the following are discretionary powers of the President of India?

1. To send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers
2. To withhold or refuse to give assent to ordinary bills
3. To appoint the Prime Minister when no leader has a majority in the Lok Sabha
4. To promulgate President's rule in a state

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

18. Consider the following statements:

1. Judiciary is the final authority to decide what constitutes the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
2. Justice Venkatachaliah Commission, 2000, recommended the discontinuance of the "Doctrine of Basic Structure".

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. Which one of the following is an essential federal feature of Indian polity?

- (a) Elected head of the Government
- (b) A committed judiciary
- (c) Representation of regional parties in the Parliament
- (d) A written Constitution with clear demarcation of powers for both the Centre and states

20. Which of the following subjects are listed in the 'State List' under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Public Health
- 3. Education
- 4. Trade and Commerce
- 5. Forests
- 6. Ports

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only

21. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Judicial Review' in India:

- 1. The term 'judicial review' is not mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- 2. Only the Supreme Court can use this power to examine the constitutionality of a law.
- 3. It can be used only to review laws that violate Fundamental Rights of individuals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

22. Consider the following statements:

- 1. According to the Constitution, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is always appointed as the Chief Justice of India.

2. The authority to take final decisions in matters of appointment of the Supreme Court judges rests with the Chief Justice of India.

3. A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity.

4. Till now, no judge of the Supreme Court has been removed by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

23. With reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, consider the following statements:

- 1. It made a provision for the mandatory creation of the Gram Sabha.
- 2. It provided for the direct elections for all three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions.
- 3. It reserved one-third of the seats in all Panchayat institutions for women.
- 4. Its provisions are not applicable to the areas inhabited by the tribal populations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

24. Consider the following statements with respect to Anti-defection Law:

- 1. The President is the authority who takes final decisions on all anti-defection cases.
- 2. If a member remains absent in the House even when asked by the party leadership to remain present, it is deemed as defection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. In which one of the following instances does the Rajya Sabha have equal powers with that of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Rejection or amendment of a money bill
- (b) Passage of constitutional amendment bill
- (c) Initiating the removal of Vice President
- (d) Passage of no-confidence bill

26. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Term		Description
1.	Gross Domestic Product	:	Includes all production done by residents and non-residents in a country
2.	Gross National Product	:	Economic output produced by residents located within the country or abroad
3.	National Income	:	Value of total output produced in the economy less the cost of inputs
4.	Gross Value Added	:	Net domestic factor income added with the net factor income from abroad

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

27. Consider the following statements:

- 1. National Disposable Income does not include current transfers from the rest of the world.
- 2. Personal Disposable Income is calculated after the deduction of tax payments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Consider the following statements with respect to GDP deflator and Consumer Price Index (CPI):

- 1. Unlike CPI, GDP deflator takes into account all goods and services produced in a country.
- 2. Unlike CPI, GDP deflator does not include the prices of imported goods.
- 3. The weights accorded for goods are constant in both of them.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

29. What would be the most likely effect if the Reserve Bank of India increases the cash reserve ratio (CRR) to 25 percent?

- (a) Money supply would increase
- (b) Money supply would remain as it is
- (c) Money supply would decrease
- (d) Inflation would increase

30. In India, the Central Bank's function of 'open market operations' usually refers to which of the following?

- 1. Buying and selling of bonds issued by the Government
- 2. Providing loans to banks in financial crisis
- 3. Selling of forex reserves in the international market

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

31. Which one of the following statements best describes the situation of a 'Liquidity Trap' in an economy?

- (a) A government increases its market borrowing, which leads to a high debt burden
- (b) Monetary policy is made ineffective by very low interest rates and high saving rates
- (c) A sudden outflow of investments from a country as a result of economic instability
- (d) Banks do not lower the interest rates even after the reduction of bank rates by the Central Bank

32. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with reference to 'Fiat Money'?

- (a) It includes currency notes and coins in circulation in a country.
- (b) It does not have intrinsic value like that of gold or silver coin.
- (c) It cannot be refused by any citizen for settlement of any kind of transaction.
- (d) Cheques drawn on savings or current accounts are categorized as fiat money.

33. Consider the following statements with reference to different measures of money supply:

1. M1 includes currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks.
2. M4 is the most liquid whereas M1 is the least liquid of all.
3. M3 is the most commonly used measure of money supply.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

34. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to 'Public Goods'?

1. Consumption of public goods by a person does not reduce the amount available for others.
2. It is not feasible to exclude anyone from enjoying the benefits of public goods.
3. All public goods are provided without any cost.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

35. Which among the following are included under Revenue Receipts of the Government?

1. Dividends and profits on investments made by the government
2. Sale of government shares in Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
3. Fees and other receipts for services provided by the government
4. Cash grants-in-aid from international organisations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

36. Which of the following documents are mandated by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA) to be presented along with the Union budget?

1. The Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement
2. The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement
3. The Macroeconomic Framework Statement

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

37. Consider the following statements:

1. A widened revenue deficit indicates that the Government will have to borrow to finance its consumption requirements.
2. Fiscal deficit indicates the total borrowing requirements of the government from different sources.
3. Primary deficit is calculated by adding the interest payments made by the Government to the fiscal deficit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

38. Consider the following statements:

1. The government expenditure multiplier shows what impact government spending will have on aggregate demand in the economy.
2. The tax multiplier indicates the change in real GDP as a result of a change in taxes.
3. The tax multiplier is always one less in absolute value than the government expenditure multiplier.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

39. The proportional income tax acts as an automatic stabilizer in the economy because

- (a) it makes consumer spending less sensitive to fluctuations in GDP
- (b) higher-income individuals pay an increasingly higher proportion of tax as their incomes rise
- (c) lesser tax rate is levied as the amount subject to taxation increases
- (d) tax rates are adjusted to the prevailing inflation rate in the economy

40. Consider the following statements:

1. High fiscal deficit may lead to a rise in prices.
2. High fiscal deficit leads to 'crowding out' of the private sector.
3. Larger fiscal deficits always signify a more expansionary fiscal policy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

41. With reference to the Goods and Services Tax (GST), consider the following statements:

1. It is a destination-based consumption tax with the facility of Input Tax Credit.

2. It imposes taxes on the total value of the good/service at each stage of the supply chain.
3. Tobacco and tobacco products attract both GST and Central Excise Duty.
4. Alcoholic liquor for human consumption is not covered under it.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

42. Which of the following items are included under the Current Account of balance of payments (BoP)?

1. Export of goods
2. Net non-factor income
3. Transfer payments
4. Foreign Institutional Investments
5. Loan by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

43. Consider the following statements:

1. A rise in the interest rates in India will likely lead to an appreciation of the rupee.
2. A rise in income levels in India may lead to a depreciation of the rupee.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. The theory is used to make long-run predictions about exchange rates in a flexible exchange rate system. According to this theory, as long as there are no barriers to trade, exchange rates should eventually adjust so that the same product costs the same when measured in different countries, except for differences in transportation. Thus,

exchange rates between any two national currencies adjust to reflect differences in the price levels in the two countries.

Which one of the following theories best reflects the above description?

- (a) Mint Parity theory
- (b) Balance of Payments theory
- (c) Monetary Approach to Rate of Exchange
- (d) Purchasing Power Parity theory

45. Consider the following statements:

1. The demand for normal goods increases with an increase in consumer income.
2. As the consumer's income decreases, the demand for an inferior good rises.
3. A Giffen good is a high-income, luxury product for which demand increases as the price increases.
4. The demand for a good increases if the price of its complementary good increases.
5. The demand for a good decrease if the price of its substitute goods increases.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

46. Which of the following are the features of perfect competition in the economy?

1. A large number of buyers and sellers
2. Each firm produces and sells a homogenous product
3. Exit from the market is restricted to protect consumers
4. Availability of market information

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

47. Consider the following statements:

1. In a capitalist economy, the goods are distributed among people on the basis of their purchasing power.

2. In a socialistic economy, the government decides how goods are to be produced and how they should be distributed.

3. In a mixed economy, the private sector produces all the goods and the government decides how to distribute them.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

48. Which of the following financial reforms were introduced in India after the 1991 economic crisis?

1. Industrial licensing was abolished for all products
2. The rupee was devalued against foreign currencies
3. Foreign investment limit in banks was raised
4. Quantitative restrictions were introduced on imports and exports

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

49. With reference to the World Trade Organization (WTO), consider the following statements:

1. It was founded in 1995 as the successor organization to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT).
2. The WTO agreements aim to facilitate international trade through the removal of tariff as well as non-tariff barriers.
3. One of the aims of the WTO is to protect the environment by ensuring optimum utilization of world resources.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

50. Consider the following statements:

1. Disinvestment refers to the sale of the government's majority stake in an enterprise to private investors.
2. In strategic disinvestment, a company's government shareholding is sold along with the transfer of management control.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

51. Consider the following events in the history of India:

1. State of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-UI-Mulk
2. Capture of Lahore by Ranjit Singh
3. Murshid Quli Khan was made Governor of Bengal
4. Haider Ali came to power in Mysore

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest?

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 3-1-4-2
- (c) 3-2-1-4
- (d) 3-2-4-1

52. With reference to the English East India Company, consider the following statements:

1. Its first voyage in Asia was to the trading depot of Surat in 1601.
2. It acquired the island of Bombay from the French in 1668.
3. In eastern India, it opened its first factory at Dacca in 1611.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

53. With reference to Subsidiary Alliance during British rule, consider the following statements:

1. Subsidy for the maintenance of the British force was paid by the English East India Company.
2. The Indian Ruler could not employ any European in his service without the approval from the British.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

54. With reference to Permanent Settlement, consider the following statements:

1. It was first introduced by Lord Wellesley in Bombay province.
2. The land rights of zamindars were made hereditary and transferable.
3. Zamindars were given powers to organise local police for better rent collection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

55. With reference to judicial reforms in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord Cornwallis separated the posts of the Civil Judge and the Collector.
2. William Bentinck established the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit.
3. The Charter Act of 1861 conferred all the law-making power on the Governor-General in Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

56. Who among the following were associated with Brahmo Samaj?

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. Debendranath Tagore
3. Keshab Chandra Sen

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

57. Consider the following statements with reference to the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party:

1. It was formed to end the boycott of the Legislative Councils.
2. It had C.R. Das as its first President.
3. It functioned as a group within the Indian National Congress.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

58. With reference to the Revolt of 1857, consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Leader		Region
1.	General Bakht Khan	:	Delhi
2.	Begum Hazrat Mahal	:	Lucknow
3.	Nana Saheb	:	Bihar

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

59. Consider the following statements with reference to the economic impact of British rule in India:

1. There was an increase in machine-made imports in India after the Charter Act of 1813.
2. The loss of traditional livelihood was accompanied by a process of industrialisation in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

60. With reference to Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements:

1. Necklaces of gold and semi-precious stones have been discovered at various sites.
2. Beads were mainly made of carnelian, amethyst and lapis lazuli.
3. Cinnabar was used as a cosmetic.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

61. Ellora caves are a group of thirty-four caves representing which of the following religion/religions?

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Jainism

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

62. These monuments are built in a Nagara style of architecture. These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber. The edge of this vaulted chamber is rounded, like the bamboo or wooden wagons that would have been drawn by bullocks in ancient times. They are usually called 'wagon-vaulted' buildings. This is the most likely description of
- (a) Rekha-prasada type
 - (b) Phamsana
 - (c) Latina
 - (d) Valabhi

63. Consider the following statements with reference to the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram:

1. It was built during the reign of Narasimhavarman II.
2. It is dedicated to both Shaivism as well as Vaishnavism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

64. With reference to the Badami caves and paintings, consider the following statements:

1. These paintings depict palace scenes.
2. The excavation of these caves was patronised by the Chalukyan King, Mangalesha.
3. These are secular paintings with no records of any religious murals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

65. Consider the following statements with reference to Qutub Minar:

1. It was built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
2. It is built of red sandstone with some use of marble in the upper storeys.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

66. Consider the following statements with reference to Satavahana rulers:

1. Early Satavahana kings established their rule in the Maharashtra region.
2. Like the Kushanas, they issued large number of gold coins.
3. Prakrit was the official language of the Satavahana kingdom.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

67. Consider the following statements with reference to Gupta age:

1. The kingship was hereditary and the eldest son always inherited the throne from the father.
2. Taxes on trade and commerce were abolished during the Gupta period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

68. Consider the following statements with reference to Jainism:

1. It rejected the existence of gods.
2. Early Jainas adopted the Sanskrit language to spread their message to common people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. Consider the following statements with reference to Ashoka's inscriptions:

1. All of them were written in Prakrit.
2. They are not found outside India.
3. Ashoka was the first Indian ruler who tried to spread his message through inscriptions.

Which of the statements given above are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

70. Chinese Buddhist monk, Xuan Zang visited India during the rule of

- (a) Chandragupta-I
- (b) Harshavardhana
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Samudragupta

71. With reference to Chishti silsilah, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Nizamuddin Auliya.
2. It was a Be-shara sufi order that was not bound by the Islamic Law.
3. It allowed sufis to mingle freely with people of the lower classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

72. Which one of the following departments of the Delhi Sultanate dealt with religious matters, pious foundations and stipends to deserving scholars?

- (a) Diwan-i-risalat
- (b) Diwan-i-insha
- (c) Diwan-i-arz
- (d) Diwan-i-kohi

73. With reference to Mansabdari System, consider the following statements:

1. Rank allotment to mansabdars was made hereditary by Akbar.
2. The sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen a person was required to maintain.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Consider the following pairs with reference to the administration of Marathas:

Sl. No.	Official	Function
1.	Surunavis	Audit and Accounts
2.	Dabir	Master of ceremonies
3.	Wakenavis	Commander in chief

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

75. With reference to Sher Shah Suri, consider the following statements:

1. He restored the old imperial road called the Grand Trunk Road.
2. He struck fine coins of gold, silver and copper of uniform standard.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

76. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. No.	Origin of earth Hypothesis	Description
1.	Nebular Hypothesis by Laplace	The planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with the Sun
2.	Hypothesis by Chamberlain	A cigar-shaped extension of material was separated from the solar surface and it slowly condensed into planets
3.	Hypothesis by Otto Schmidt and Carl Weizascars	The friction and collision of particles led to the formation of a disk-shaped cloud and the planets were formed through the process of accretion

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

77. Which one of the following best defines the term "Planetesimal"?

- (a) A large number of smaller bodies developed due to cohesion during the process of planet formation
- (b) Any planet smaller than the size of the earth in our solar system
- (c) Transient astronomical event that occurs during the last evolutionary stages of a massive star
- (d) A planet in our solar system that has rings and no atmosphere

78. Which of the following are the features of Jovian Planets?

- 1. They have relatively higher densities as compared to Terrestrial Planets.
- 2. They have a thick atmosphere, mostly made up of hydrogen and Helium.

3. They have relatively more number of natural satellites as compared to Terrestrial Planets.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

79. With reference to earthquake waves, consider the following statements:

- 1. The P-waves, like sound waves, can travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials.
- 2. S-waves can travel only through solid materials.
- 3. Both P-waves and S-Waves vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

80. With reference to seafloor spreading, consider the following statements:

- 1. Volcanic eruptions are common along the mid-oceanic ridges.
- 2. Rocks closer to the mid-oceanic ridges have normal polarity and are the youngest.
- 3. The continental crust rocks are much younger than the oceanic crust rocks.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

81. Which one of the following best defines the term "Subduction zone"?

- (a) The site where the tectonic plates move away from each other
- (b) The location where sinking of a tectonic plate occurs
- (c) The planes of separation generally perpendicular to the mid-oceanic ridges
- (d) The area of reverse magnetic field that parallels the mid-oceanic ridges

82. Consider the following statements with reference to mass movements:

1. Weathering is a pre-requisite for the mass movements.
2. Presence of a geomorphic agent like running water is essential for the process of mass movements.
3. Creep, flow, slide and fall are types of mass movements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

83. Consider the following statements:

1. Cirques are concave landforms formed at the sources of mountain glaciers.
2. Horns form through head-ward erosion of the cirque walls.
3. Mount Everest in Himalayas are horns formed through the head-ward erosion of radiating cirques.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

84. The amount and the intensity of insolation vary during a day, in a season and in a year. Which of the following factors cause these variations in insolation?

1. The rotation of the earth on its axis
2. The angle of inclination of the sun's rays
3. The transparency of the atmosphere
4. The configuration of land in terms of its aspect

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

85. With reference to the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), consider the following statements:

1. During an El Niño event, the surface waters in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean become significantly warmer than usual.
2. The arid coasts of Australia and India receives heavy rainfall during the years when the ENSO is strong.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. With reference to Tropical and Extra-Tropical Cyclones, consider the following statements:

1. They both can originate over land and Sea.
2. Tropical cyclones cover a larger area compared to Extra-Tropical cyclones.
3. Unlike Extra-Tropical cyclones, tropical cyclones move from west to east.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

87. Consider the following statements:

1. A change in the temperature or density influences the salinity of water in oceans.
2. The North Sea records low salinity due to the influx of river waters in large quantities.
3. The Mediterranean Sea records higher salinity due to high evaporation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Which of the following are warm ocean currents?

1. Kuroshio Current
2. Californian current
3. Humboldt current
4. Agulhas current
5. Benguela Current

Select the correct answer using code given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 5 only

89. Consider the following statements with reference to Karewas:

1. They are thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.
2. Their formations are mainly found in Arunachal Himalayas.
3. They are useful for the cultivation of Zafran, a local variety of saffron.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

90. Consider the following statements:

1. Bhabar is a narrow belt parallel to the Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the slope.
2. The streams and rivers coming from the mountains disappear in the Terai region.
3. Bhangar and Khadar Alluvial plains are located between the Bhabar and Terai belt.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

91. Which of the following states/union territory make the Water Divide between Indus and Ganga River System?

- (a) Haryana and Punjab
- (b) Rajasthan and Haryana
- (c) Delhi and Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Haryana and Delhi

92. With reference to Indus River, consider the following statements:

1. It originates in the Khumbu Glacier in Nepal.
2. It forms a gorge near Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Shyok, Gilgit and Zaskar are its tributaries.
4. Jhelum River is its largest tributary.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

93. This river occupies the eastern margins of the Chotanagpur Plateau where it flows through a rift valley and finally joins the Hugli. It was once known as the 'sorrow of Bengal'. The river is

- (a) Kosi
- (b) Sarda
- (c) Damodar
- (d) Mahananda

94. Which of the following events/reasons are responsible for the present system of Peninsular Rivers?

1. Subsidence of the western flank of the Peninsula
2. Upheaval of the Himalayas when the northern Peninsular block was subjected to consequent trough faulting
3. Lack of alluvial and deltaic deposits in the peninsular rivers
4. Slight tilting of the Peninsular block from north-western to the north-eastern direction

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

95. With reference to Jet Streams, consider the following statements:

1. Easterly jet streams steer tropical depressions into India.
2. Western cyclonic disturbances are generally associated with an increase in the prevailing night temperature.
3. Easterly jet streams along 15°N latitude is held responsible for the burst of the monsoon in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

96. Teak, sal, shisham and hurra trees are most likely to be found in which one of the following types of forests in India?

- (a) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (b) Tropical Semi-Evergreen forests
- (c) Montane forests
- (d) Littoral and Swamp forests

97. With reference to Laterite Soil, consider the following statements:

1. They develop on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall of the Deccan Plateau.
2. Their humus content is removed fast by bacteria that thrive well in high temperature.

3. They are widely cut as bricks for use in house construction.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

98. These industries are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise. They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere. They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force. These industries are commonly known as

- (a) Sunrise industries
- (b) Footloose industries
- (c) Primary industries
- (d) Agricultural industries

99. Which one of the following statements best defines "truck farming"?

- (a) Farming that specialises in vegetables
- (b) Manufacturing of machinery for heavy industries
- (c) Farming that specialises in cash crops
- (d) Raising of birds primarily for meat and eggs

100. Which one of the following sectors is most likely to involve activities of services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas, data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies?

- (a) Quinary Sector
- (b) Quaternary Sector
- (c) Primary Sector
- (d) Secondary Sector

Answer Key – PowerUP Prelims Test - 01									
1. (c)	11. (b)	21. (a)	31. (b)	41. (c)	51. (b)	61. (d)	71. (c)	81. (b)	91. (d)
2. (a)	12. (c)	22. (b)	32. (d)	42. (a)	52. (d)	62. (d)	72. (a)	82. (c)	92. (b)
3. (b)	13. (d)	23. (d)	33. (c)	43. (c)	53. (b)	63. (c)	73. (b)	83. (d)	93. (c)
4. (d)	14. (b)	24. (b)	34. (a)	44. (d)	54. (b)	64. (a)	74. (b)	84. (d)	94. (a)
5. (c)	15. (a)	25. (b)	35. (c)	45. (a)	55. (a)	65. (b)	75. (c)	85. (a)	95. (d)
6. (a)	16. (d)	26. (a)	36. (d)	46. (b)	56. (d)	66. (c)	76. (d)	86. (d)	96. (a)
7. (c)	17. (c)	27. (b)	37. (a)	47. (a)	57. (d)	67. (d)	77. (a)	87. (c)	97. (b)
8. (d)	18. (a)	28. (a)	38. (d)	48. (b)	58. (a)	68. (d)	78. (b)	88. (a)	98. (b)
9. (b)	19. (d)	29. (c)	39. (a)	49. (d)	59. (a)	69. (a)	79. (c)	89. (c)	99. (a)
10. (d)	20. (b)	30. (a)	40. (a)	50. (b)	60. (d)	70. (b)	80. (a)	90. (a)	100. (a)

Q1.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Constitution is a set of basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. It performs the following functions –
 - **A Constitution provides a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of society.**
 - **A Constitution sets some limits on what a Government can impose on its citizens.** These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass on them.
 - A Constitution provides people the **“Right to Choice”**. It enables people to choose their representatives through free and fair elections. However, **this does not always ensure that only people with high moral standards are elected to public offices.** Ultimately, elections are a game of numbers, and only those who have the majority of votes get elected.
 - One of the functions of a Constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the Government will be constituted. A constitution **enables the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.**

Therefore, option (c) is the answer.

Q2.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In a referendum, people vote on the desirability of a constitution. **The Indian Constitution was never subjected to such a referendum.** But nevertheless, the Constitution carried enormous public authority because it had the consensus and backing of leaders who were themselves popular. The people adopted it as their own by abiding by its provisions. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Not all the provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously. Usually, an attempt was made to reach a consensus with the belief that provisions were agreed upon by all. However, **many provisions were subjected to the vote.** Only one provision of the Constitution was passed without virtually any debate i.e., the introduction of universal suffrage. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **284 members of the Constituent Assembly out of a total of 299 were actually present** on 26th November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as it was finally passed. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q3.

Answer: b

Explanation:

Provisions of the Indian Constitution borrowed from constitutions of different countries:

- British Constitution
 - First Past the Post
 - Parliamentary Form of Government
 - The idea of the **rule of law**. **So, pair 4 is correctly matched.**
 - Institution of the Speaker and his role in law making procedure
- United States Constitution
 - Charter of Fundamental Rights,
 - Power of **Judicial Review** and independence of the judiciary. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Irish Constitution
 - **Directive Principles of State Policy**. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- French Constitution
 - Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
- Canadian Constitution
 - A quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government)
 - The idea of **Residual Powers**. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q4.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Constituent Assembly formally began its task of framing the Constitution of India on the 13th of December, 1946 with Jawaharlal Nehru moving the Objectives Resolution. The resolution put forth broad principles that would inform the working of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly adopted the resolution on 22 January 1947.
- Main points of the Objectives Resolution -
 - **India is an independent, sovereign, republic. So, statement 1 is correct.**
 - India shall be a Union of erstwhile British Indian territories, Indian States, and other parts outside British India and Indian States as are willing to be a part of the Union;
 - Territories forming the Union shall be autonomous units and exercise all powers and functions of the Government and administration, except those assigned to or vested in the Union;
 - All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its constitution shall flow from the people;
 - **All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic and political justice;** equality of status and opportunities and equality before law; and fundamental freedoms - of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action - subject to law and public morality. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
 - **The minorities, backward and tribal areas, depressed and other backward classes shall be provided adequate safeguards. So, statement 3 is correct.**
 - The territorial integrity of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be maintained according to justice and law of civilized nations;
 - The land would make a full and willing contribution to the **promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind. So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q5.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Right to Equality tries to do away with various kinds of discrimination. It provides for equal access to public places like shops, hotels, places of entertainment, wells, bathing ghats and places of worship. There cannot be any discrimination in this access on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. It also prohibits any discrimination in public employment on any of the above-mentioned basis. It also provides that the state shall confer no title on a person except those who excel themselves in military or academic field.

- Right to Equality provides for:
 - Equality before law
 - Equal protection of laws
 - Prohibition on discrimination on grounds of religion. **So, point 1 is correct.**
 - Equal access to shops, bathing ghats, hotels etc.
 - Equality of opportunity in employment. **So, point 2 is correct.**
 - Abolition of titles. **So, point 3 is correct.**
 - Abolition of untouchability. **So, point 4 is correct.**
- Prohibition of Forced Labour comes under the "Right against Exploitation". **So, point 5 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q6.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Article 22(2)** of the Constitution of India provides that any person arrested and detained in custody must be produced before the nearest judicial magistrate **within 24 hours** of his arrest and no person can be detained beyond the period of 24 hours without the authority of the magistrate. The magistrate, who is not part of the police, will decide whether the arrest is justified or not. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- No citizen can be denied his or her life except by procedure as laid down under the law. Similarly, no one can be denied his/her personal liberty. That means **no one can be arrested without being told the grounds for such an arrest**. If arrested, the person has the right to defend himself with a lawyer of his choice. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- If the government feels that a person can be a threat to law and order or to the peace and security of the nation, it can detain or arrest that person. This is called preventive detention. **It can be extended only for three months**. After three months such a case is brought before an advisory board for review. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q7.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- In India, **freedom of religion also includes the freedom of conscience**. This means that a person may choose any religion or may choose not to follow any religion. Freedom of religion includes the freedom to profess, follow and propagate any religion.
- **The government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality and health**. This means that the freedom of religion is not an unlimited right.
- The Constitution has guaranteed the right to propagate one's religion. **This includes persuading people to convert from one religion to another**. However, this **does not**

allow forcible conversions. It only gives us the right to spread information about our religion and thus attract others to it.

- **The government can interfere in religious matters for rooting out certain social evils.** For example, in the past, the government has taken steps banning practices like sati, bigamy or human sacrifice. Such restrictions cannot be opposed in the name of interference in the right to freedom of religion.

Therefore, option (c) is the answer.

Q8.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- Right to constitutional remedies under **Article 32** of the Constitution is the means through which rights could be realized in practice and defended upon invasion. Dr. Ambedkar considered the right to constitutional remedies as 'heart and soul of the constitution'. It is so because this right gives a citizen the right to approach a High Court or the Supreme Court to get any of the fundamental rights restored in case of their violation.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q9.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Supreme Court and the High Courts can issue orders and give directives to the government for the enforcement of rights. The courts can issue various special orders known as writs.
 - **Habeas corpus:** A writ of habeas corpus means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
 - **Mandamus:** This writ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
 - **Prohibition:** This writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
 - **Certiorari:** Under this writ, the court orders a lower court or another authority to transfer a matter pending before it to the higher authority or court. **So, pair 4 is not correctly matched.**
 - **Quo Warranto:** If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, it issues the writ of quo warranto and restricts that person from acting as an office holder. **So, pair 5 is correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q10.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are non-justiciable which means they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation. However, the Constitution itself declares that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'. Hence, they impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application.
- The chapter on **Directive Principles lists mainly three things**:
 - the goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt. **So, point 1 is correct.**
 - certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights. **So, point 2 is correct.**
 - certain policies that the government should adopt. **So, point 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q11.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Since 1950, the Government made many laws that limited the Right to Property. The right to property was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between Rights and Directive Principles. Finally, in 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the **right to property was not part of the basic structure of the Constitution** and therefore, Parliament had the power to abridge this right by an amendment. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, did not declare that the right to property is not part of the basic structure. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In 1978, the 44th Amendment to the Constitution removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted it into a simple legal right under Article 300A. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q12.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Proportional Representation (PR) system refers to an **electoral system in which the distribution of seats corresponds closely with the proportion of the total votes cast for each party**. This is a more complicated but representative system than the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, which is used in India. If a party gets 40% of the total votes, for example, a perfectly proportional system would allow it to get 40% of the

seats. Some countries used a combination of the proportional representation system and the FPTP system.

- In India, PR system has been adopted on a limited scale for indirect elections. The Constitution prescribes the PR system for the election of President, Vice President, and for the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads (Legislative Councils of states). **So, points 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct.**
- There is no PR system for the elections of Urban Local Bodies like Municipal Corporation. **So, point 5 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q13.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Not every registered party with the Election Commission gets a unique symbol.** The Election Commission allots different symbols to candidates contesting in parliament as well as state assembly elections. For this purpose, symbols are classified as reserved and free. A reserved symbol is a symbol reserved for a recognised political party. A recognised party is entitled for exclusive allotment of its reserved symbol to the candidates set up by it. Free symbols are used in elections for non-recognised parties. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- A party is granted the status of a national party if it wins 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states. Election Commission also grants national party status to any party if party gets recognition as a state party in four states. **The party, at a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, has to poll 6% of votes in any four or more states** and in addition it wins four Lok Sabha seats, to become a national party. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- At present, there are **8 national parties** in India -
 - Indian National Congress (INC)
 - Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
 - All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
 - Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
 - Communist Party of India (CPI)
 - Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPIM)
 - Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
 - National People's Party (NPP)

So, statement 3 is not correct.

Therefore, option (d) is the answer.

Q14.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Article 324** of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission. **The Election Commission of India can either be a single member or a multi-member body.** Till 1989, the Election Commission was single member. Since 1993, it has remained multi-member. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Council of Ministers.** **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) presides over the Election Commission, but does not have more powers than the other Election Commissioners. **The CEC and other Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions** relating to elections as a collective body. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- To assist the Election Commission of India there is a Chief Electoral Officer in every state. **The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India** and each has its own sphere of operation. The State Election Commissioners are primarily responsible for the conduct of local body elections. **So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q15.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Japan has a parliamentary system** with the Emperor as the head of the state and the Prime Minister as the head of government. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **In France, both the President and the Prime Minister are a part of the semi-presidential system.** The president appoints the prime minister as well as the ministers but cannot dismiss them as they are responsible to the parliament. **So, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- **Germany has a parliamentary system** in which the President is the ceremonial head of state and the chancellor is the head of government. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- **Canada has a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy** where Queen Elizabeth II is the formal chief of state and the prime minister is the head of government. **So, pair 4 is correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q16.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- A Parliamentary system is a democratic form of government in which the party (or a coalition of parties) with the greatest representation in the parliament (legislature) forms the government, and its leader becomes the Prime Minister. In such a system, the executive functions are exercised by members of the parliament appointed by the prime minister to the cabinet. In this system, **the executive is entirely dependent on the support of the majority in the parliament. As long as the executive has majority support in the Parliament, they remain in office.** The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers may be removed from power whenever they lose the confidence of the majority members of the parliament.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q17.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **The President can send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers and ask the Council to reconsider the decision.** In doing this, the President acts at his (or her) own discretion. Although, the Council can still send back the same advice and the President would then be bound by that advice. **So, point 1 is correct.**
- **The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to ordinary bills** (other than Money Bill and Constitutional Bill) passed by the Parliament. There is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must act on the bill. This means that the President at her/his discretion can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. **So, point 2 is correct.**
- When after an election, **no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President can decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister.** In such a situation, the President has to use his own discretion in judging who really may have the support of the majority or who can actually form and run the government. **So, point 3 is correct.**
- **While promulgating President's rule in a state, the President has no discretionary powers** and she/he acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. **So, point 4 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q18.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The Kesavananda Bharati (1973) ruling has set specific limits to Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It said that no amendment can violate the basic structure of the Constitution. It allowed Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution but within this limitation. It placed the **Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and what constitutes the basic structure.** So, **statement 1 is correct.**

- In the year 2000 a commission to review the working of the Constitution was appointed by the Government of India under the chairmanship of a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Venkatachaliah. **The commission stuck to the theory of basic structure and did not suggest any measures that would endanger the basic structure of the Constitution.** This highlighted the significance of the basic structure doctrine in our constitutional practice. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q19.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The details of the federal system of government are generally spelt out in a **written constitution**, which is considered to be supreme and which is also the source of the power of both sets of government. There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution: one for the entire nation called the union government (central government) and one for each unit or State called the State government. Both of these have a constitutional status and clearly identified area of activity. If there is any dispute about which powers come under the control of the union and which under the States, this can be resolved by the Judiciary on the basis of the constitutional provisions.

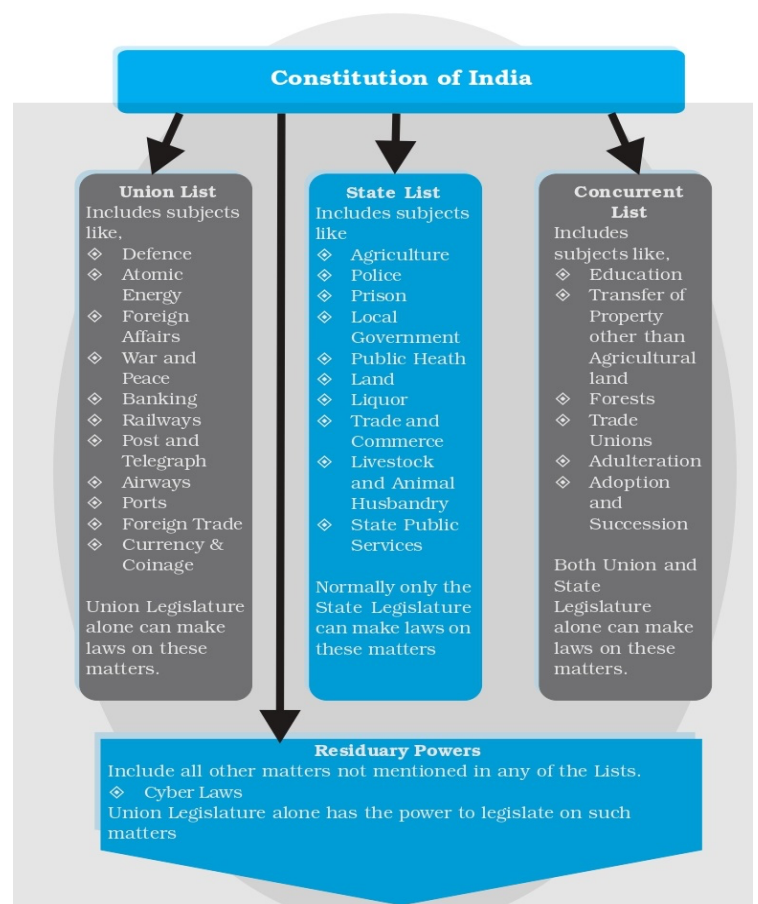
Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q20.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution specifies three lists namely, Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- The Union list contains 100 subjects, the state list contains 61 subjects, and the concurrent list contains 52 subjects.
- **Agriculture, public health, trade and commerce** are covered under the **State List**. So, point 1, point 2 and point 4 are correct.
- **Education and Forests** are listed as subjects in **Concurrent Lists**. So, point 3 and point 5 are not correct.
- **Ports** is listed as a subject in **Union List**. So, point 6 is not correct.
- Some of the important subjects mentioned in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India are given in the table-



Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q21.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Judicial Review means the power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of any law. **The term judicial review is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution.** However, the fact that India has a written constitution and the Supreme Court can strike down a law that goes against fundamental rights, implicitly gives the Supreme Court the power of judicial review. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The power of Judicial Review can be **used by both the Supreme Court and High Courts to examine the constitutionality of any law** and not just to review the acts that violate Fundamental Rights. If the court arrives at the conclusion that the law is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, such a law is declared as unconstitutional and inapplicable. In the case of federal relations too, the Supreme Court can use the review powers if a law is inconsistent with the distribution of powers laid down by the Constitution. **So, statement 2 and statement 3 are not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q22.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- It is **only by a convention that the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India (CJI)**. The Constitution does not make it mandatory. This convention was however broken twice. In 1973 A. N. Ray was appointed as CJI superseding three senior Judges. Again, Justice M.H. Beg was appointed superseding Justice H.R. Khanna (1975). **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are appointed by the President after 'consulting' the CJI. However, it is established that the names of persons to be appointed as judges shall be recommended to the Executive by a **collegium** consisting of the Chief Justice of India and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court. This, in effect, meant that **the final decisions in matters of appointment is rested with the Council of Ministers**. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity.** A motion containing the charges against the judge must be approved by special majority in both Houses of the Parliament. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- So far, **only one case of removal of a judge** of the Supreme Court came up for consideration before Parliament. In that case, though the motion got two-thirds majority, it did not have the support of the majority of the total strength of the House and therefore, **the judge was not removed**. **So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q23.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 has added a new part IX consisting of 16 Articles and the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.
- The amendment made a provision for the **mandatory creation of the Gram Sabha**. The Gram Sabha would comprise all the adult members registered as voters in the Panchayat area. Its role and functions are decided by State legislation. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **All the three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions are elected directly** by the people. The term of each Panchayat body is five years. If the State government dissolves the Panchayat before the end of its five-year term, fresh elections must be held within six months of such dissolution. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **One third of the positions in all panchayat institutions are reserved for women.** Further, reservation of one-third of the seats for women is not merely in the general category of seats but also within the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward castes. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

- The provisions of the 73rd amendment were **not made applicable to the areas inhabited by the tribal populations** in many States of India. In 1996, a separate act, the Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA, was passed extending the provisions of the Panchayat system to these areas. **So, statement 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q24.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- To restrict a legislator who is elected on one party's ticket from 'defecting' to another Party, an amendment to the Constitution was made i.e., 52nd Amendment Act in 1985. This is known as anti-defection amendment. It has also been subsequently modified by the 91st Amendment of 2003.
- The presiding officer of the House is the authority who takes final decisions on all such cases. If it is proved that a member has 'defected', then such member loses the membership of the House. Besides, such a person is also disqualified from holding any political office like ministership, etc. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- If a member remains absent in the House when asked by the party leadership to remain present or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q25.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **Rajya Sabha cannot initiate, reject or amend money bills**. It is the exclusive authority of the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha approves proposals for taxation, budgets and annual financial statements.
- The Parliament has the power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution. The **constituent powers of both the houses are similar**. All constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both Houses.
- Both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha participate in the election and removal of the President, Vice President and removal of Judges of Supreme Court and High Court. However, the **Rajya Sabha can alone initiate the procedure for removal of Vice President**.
- The **Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha** and not Rajya Sabha. Therefore, Rajya Sabha can criticise the government but cannot remove it by passing a no-confidence motion.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q26.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Gross Domestic Product** is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a domestic territory of a country measured in a year. **All production done by the national residents or the non-residents in a country gets included**, regardless of whether that production is owned by a local company or a foreign entity. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **Gross National Product (GNP)** is the value of all the final goods and services that are produced by the normal residents of India and is measured at the market prices, in a year. GNP refers to **all the economic output produced by a nation's normal residents, whether they are located within the national boundary or abroad**. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **National Income** is the sum of income earned by all factors in the production in the form of wages, profits, rent and interest, etc., belonging to a country during a year. It is the National Product and is not bound by production in the national boundaries. It is **the net domestic factor income added with the net factor income from abroad**. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- **Gross Value Added** is the **value of total output produced in the economy less the value of intermediate consumption** (the output which is used in production of output further, and not used in final consumption). **So, pair 4 is not correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q27.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **National Disposable Income** = Net National Product at market prices + Other current transfers from the rest of the world. The idea behind National Disposable Income is that it gives an idea of what is the maximum amount of goods and services the domestic economy has at its disposal. Current transfers from the rest of the world include items such as gifts, aids, etc. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **Personal Income (PI)** is not the income over which the households have complete say. They have to pay taxes from PI. If we deduct the Personal Tax Payments (income tax, for example) and Non-tax Payments (such as fines) from PI, we obtain what is known as the **Personal Disposable Income**. Thus, Personal Disposable Income (PDI) = PI – Personal tax payments – Non-tax payments. Personal Disposable Income is the part of the aggregate income which belongs to the households. They may decide to consume a part of it, and save the rest. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q28.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The ratio of nominal to real GDP is called as GDP Deflator. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the index of prices of a given basket of commodities that are bought by the representative consumer.
- CPI differs from GDP deflator in the following ways -
 - The goods purchased by consumers do not represent all the goods which are produced in a country. GDP deflator takes into account all such goods and services. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
 - CPI includes prices of goods consumed by the representative consumer; hence it includes prices of imported goods. GDP deflator does not include prices of imported goods. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
 - The weights accorded for goods are constant in CPI – but they differ according to production level of each good in GDP deflator. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q29.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- If the Reserve Bank of India increases cash reserve ratio (CRR) requirements to 25 percent, then out of total deposits banks will need to keep 25 percent (for example, Rs 100 out of Rs 400) as cash reserves. Only the remaining amount of deposits, (i.e., Rs 300) can be used to give loans. It would have to call back some loans to meet the increased reserve requirements. Hence, **the money supply would fall.**
- Increase in the CRR leads to lowering the loanable funds available with the banks. This, in turn, slows down investment and reduces the supply of money in the economy. As a result, the growth of the economy is negatively impacted. However, this **also helps bring down inflation.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q30.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- An important tool by which the Central Bank influences money supply is Open Market Operations. **Open Market Operations refers to buying and selling of bonds issued by the Government in the open market.** This purchase and sale is entrusted to the Central bank on behalf of the Government. When the Central Bank buys a Government bond in the open market, it pays for it by giving a cheque. This cheque increases the total amount of reserves in the economy and thus increases the money supply. Selling of a bond by the Central Bank (to private individuals or institutions) leads to reduction in quantity of reserves and hence the money supply.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q31.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **A liquidity trap is a contradictory economic situation in which interest rates are very low and savings rates are high, rendering monetary policy ineffective.** If the market rate of interest is very low enough that everybody expects it to rise in the future, causing capital losses, nobody will wish to hold bonds. Everyone in the economy will hold their wealth in money balance and if additional money is injected into the economy, it will be used up to satiate people's craving for money balances without increasing the demand for bonds and without further lowering the rate of interest. Such a situation is called a liquidity trap. The speculative money demand function is infinitely elastic here.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q32.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- Fiat money is a government-issued currency that is not backed by a commodity such as gold. Fiat money gives central banks greater control over the economy because they can control how much money is printed. Most modern paper currencies, such as the Indian Rupee and U.S. dollar are fiat currencies. **Currency notes and coins are therefore called fiat money.**
- **The value of the currency notes and coins is derived from the guarantee provided by the issuing authority** of these items. Every currency note bears on its face a promise from the Governor of RBI that if someone produces the note to RBI, or any other commercial bank, RBI will be responsible for giving the person purchasing power equal to the value printed on the note. The same is also true of coins.
- **Fiat money do not have intrinsic value like a gold or silver coin.** The value of fiat money is derived from the relationship between supply and demand and the stability of the issuing government, rather than the worth of a commodity backing it. They are also called legal tenders as they **cannot be refused by any citizen of the country for settlement of any kind of transaction.**
- Cheques drawn on savings or current accounts, however, can be refused by anyone as a mode of payment. Hence, demand deposits are not legal tenders.

Therefore, option (d) is the answer.

Q33.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The total stock of money in circulation among the public at a particular point of time is called money supply. The Reserve Bank of India publishes figures for four alternative measures of money supply, viz. M1, M2, M3 and M4. They are defined as follows -
 - M1 = currency (notes plus coins) held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
 - M2 = M1 + Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks
 - M3 = M1 + Net time deposits of commercial banks
 - M4 = M3 + Total deposits with Post Office savings organisations (excluding National Savings Certificates)
- M1 and M2 are known as narrow money. M3 and M4 are known as broad money. These measures are in decreasing order of liquidity. **M1 is most liquid and easiest for transactions whereas M4 is least liquid of all. So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- M3 is the most commonly used measure of money supply. It is also known as aggregate monetary resources. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q34.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Government provides certain goods and services which cannot be provided by the market mechanism i.e., by exchange between individual consumers and producers. Examples of such goods are national defence, roads, government administration etc. which are referred to as public goods.
- **In the case of these goods, one person's consumption of a good does not reduce the amount available for consumption for others** and so several people can enjoy the benefits, that is, the consumption of many people is not 'rivalrous' (e.g.: public parks). **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- In the case of public goods, there is no feasible way of excluding anyone from enjoying the benefits of the good. That is why public goods are called non-excludable. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **All public goods are not provided without any cost.** Public goods are administered by governments and paid for collectively through taxation. However, even if a fee is levied for public good, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to collect fees for the public good. Some users will always prefer to not pay for it, these non-paying users are known as 'free-riders'. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q35.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Revenue receipts** are those receipts that do not lead to a claim on the government. They are therefore termed non-redeemable. While capital receipts create a claim on the government.

- Dividends and profits on investments made by the government is the non-tax revenue receipts of the government. **So, point 1 is correct.**
- Sale of shares in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) reduces the total amount of financial assets of the government. Therefore, it is a capital receipt. **So, point 2 is not correct.**
- Fees and other receipts for services provided by the government is a revenue receipt for the government without creating any claim. **So, point 3 is correct.**
- Cash grants-in-aid from foreign countries and international organisations are revenue receipt for the government. **So, point 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q36.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Union budget reflects and shapes, and is, in turn, shaped by the country's economic life. Along with the budget, three policy statements are mandated by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA) -
 - **The Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement** sets a three-year rolling target for specific fiscal indicators and examines whether revenue expenditure can be financed through revenue receipts on a sustainable basis and how productively capital receipts including market borrowings are being utilized. **So, point 1 is correct.**
 - **The Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement** sets the priorities of the government in the fiscal area, examining current policies and justifying any deviation in important fiscal measures. **So, point 2 is correct.**
 - **The Macroeconomic Framework Statement** assesses the prospects of the economy with respect to the GDP growth rate, fiscal balance of the central government and external balance. **So, point 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q37.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **A revenue deficit** refers to the excess of government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. The revenue deficit includes only such transactions that affect the current income and expenditure of the government. When the government incurs a revenue deficit, it implies that the government is dissaving and is using up the savings of the other sectors of the economy to finance a part of its consumption expenditure. This situation **means that the government will have to borrow not only to finance its investment but also its consumption requirements. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **A fiscal deficit** is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing. The fiscal deficit will have to be financed through

borrowing. Thus, it **indicates the total borrowing requirements of the government from different sources**. It includes net borrowing at home, borrowing from RBI and borrowing from abroad. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

- The borrowing requirement of the government includes interest obligations on the accumulated debt. The goal of measuring **primary deficit** is to focus on present fiscal imbalances. To obtain an estimate of borrowing on account of current expenditures exceeding revenues, we need to calculate what has been called the primary deficit. It is simply the **fiscal deficit minus the interest payments**. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q38.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **The expenditure multiplier** shows what **impact** government expenditure will have on **total spending and aggregate demand in the economy**. To find the expenditure multiplier, divide the final change in real GDP by the change in government expenditure. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- A change in taxes also results in a multiplier effect. The **tax multiplier** tells you just how big of a **change you will see in real GDP as a result of a change in taxes**. The tax multiplier is always one less in magnitude than the expenditure multiplier, and it is always a negative number. Because a tax cut will cause an increase in consumption and output, the tax multiplier is a negative multiplier. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **The tax multiplier is always one less in absolute value than the government expenditure multiplier**. This is because an increase in government spending directly affects total spending whereas taxes enter the multiplier process through their impact on disposable income, which influences household consumption (which is a part of total spending). **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q39.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **A proportional or flat tax system assesses the same tax rate on everyone regardless of income or wealth**. This system is meant to create equality between marginal tax rates and average tax rates paid.
- The proportional income tax, thus, acts as an automatic stabiliser – a shock absorber because **it makes disposable income, and thus consumer spending, less sensitive to fluctuations in GDP**. When GDP rises, the disposable income also rises but by less than the rise in GDP because a part of it is siphoned off as taxes. This helps limit the upward fluctuation in consumption spending. During a recession when GDP falls, disposable income falls less sharply, and consumption does not drop as much as it otherwise

would have fallen had the tax liability been fixed. This reduces the fall in aggregate demand and stabilises the economy.

- Taxes assessed under a **progressive system** are based on the taxable amount of an individual's income. They follow an accelerating schedule, so high-income earners pay more than low-income earners.
- A **regressive tax** is a type of tax that results in a decrease in the tax rate as the amount subject to taxation increases. Low-income individuals pay a higher amount of taxes compared to high-income earners under a regressive tax system. That's because the government assesses tax as a percentage of the value of the asset that a taxpayer purchases or owns.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q40.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- When the **government increases spending** or cuts taxes, aggregate demand increases. Firms may not be able to produce higher quantities that are being demanded at ongoing prices. **Prices will, therefore, have to rise. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- If the government decides to borrow from private citizens by issuing bonds to finance its deficits, these bonds will compete with corporate bonds and other financial instruments for the available supply of funds. If some private savers decide to buy bonds, the funds remaining to be invested in private hands will be smaller. Thus, some **private borrowers will get 'crowded out'** of the financial markets. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Larger deficits do not always signify a more expansionary fiscal policy.** The same fiscal measures can give rise to a large or small deficit, depending on the state of the economy. For example, if an economy experiences a recession and GDP falls, tax revenues fall because firms and households pay lower taxes when they earn less. This means that the deficit increases in a recession and falls in a boom, even with no change in fiscal policy. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q41.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Goods and Service Tax (GST) is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 2017, on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer/ service provider to the consumer. **It is a destination-based consumption tax with the facility of Input Tax Credit in the supply chain. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- There are a number of intermediate goods/services, which were manufactured/provided in the economy, the pre-GST tax regime imposed taxes not

on the value-added at each stage but on the total value of the commodity/service with minimal facility of utilisation of Input Tax Credit (ITC). Under GST, the tax is discharged at every stage of supply and the **credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available for set off at the next stage of supply of goods and/or services**. It is thus effectively a tax on value addition at each stage of supply. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

- Five petroleum products have been kept out of GST for the time being but with passage of time, they will get subsumed in GST. State Governments continue to levy VAT on alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Tobacco and tobacco products attract both GST and Central Excise Duty. **So, statement 3 and statement 4 are correct.**

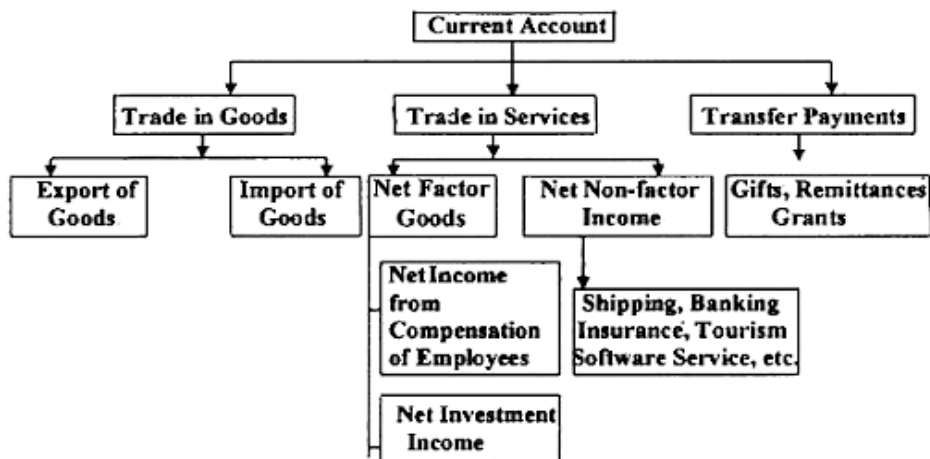
Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q42.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **The balance of payments (BoP) records the transactions in goods, services and assets between residents of a country with the rest of the world** for a specified time period typically a year. There are two main accounts in the BoP — the current account and the capital account. The current Account is the record of trade in goods and services and transfer payments. Export of goods, Net non-factor income and Transfer payments come under the Current Account. **So point 1, point 2 and point 3 are correct.**
- The figure given below illustrates the components of the Current Account.



- Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs), Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs), external borrowings and external assistance, loans from multilateral institutions like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank are included under Capital Account. **So, points 4 and 5 are not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q43.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- If we assume that government bonds in USA pay 8 percent rate of interest whereas equally safe bonds in India yield 10 percent, then investors from the USA will be attracted by **the high interest rates in India** and will buy the currency of India by selling dollars. At the same time investors in India will also find investing in their own country more attractive and will therefore demand less of dollars. Thus, it would cause a depreciation of the dollar and an **appreciation of the rupee**. So, **statement 1 is correct**.
- When **income increases**, consumer spending increases. Spending on imported goods is also likely to increase. When imports increase, the demand curve for foreign exchange shifts to the right. This may lead to a **depreciation of rupee**. So, **statement 2 is correct**.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q44.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Purchasing power parity (PPP) theory** is used to make long-run predictions about exchange rates in a flexible exchange rate system. According to the theory, as long as there are no barriers to trade like tariffs (taxes on trade) and quotas (quantitative limits on imports), exchange rates should eventually adjust so that the same product costs the same whether measured in rupees in India, or dollars in the US, yen in Japan and so on, except for differences in transportation. Over the long run, therefore, exchange rates between any two national currencies adjust to reflect differences in the price levels in the two countries.
- According to the **Mint parity theory**, the value of currency unit under gold standard was defined in terms of weight of gold of a specified purity contained in it. This theory was applicable for those countries which had the same metallic standard (gold or silver).
- **The balance of payments theory** of exchange rate maintains that rate of exchange of the currency of one country with the other is determined by the factors which are autonomous of internal price level and money supply.
- In contrast with the BOP theory of foreign exchange, in which the rate of exchange is determined by the flow of funds in the foreign exchange market, **the monetary approach** postulates that the rates of exchange are determined through the balancing of the total demand and supply of the national currency in each country.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q45.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- For most goods, the quantity that a consumer chooses, increases as the consumer's income increases and decreases as the consumer's income decreases. Such goods are called normal goods. Thus, a **consumer's demand for a normal good move in the same direction as the income** of the consumer. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- There are some goods the demands for which move in the opposite direction of the income of the consumer. Such goods are called inferior goods. **As the income of the consumer increases, the demand for an inferior good fall**, and as the income decreases, the demand for an inferior good rise. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **A Giffen good is a low-income, non-luxury product** for which demand increases as the price increases and vice versa. Demand for Giffen goods is heavily influenced by a lack of close substitutes and income pressures. A Veblen good is a good for which demand increases as the price increases. **Veblen goods** are typically high-quality goods that are made well, are exclusive, and are a status symbol. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Goods which are consumed together are called complementary goods.** Examples of goods which are complement to each other include tea and sugar. Since tea and sugar are used together, an increase in the price of sugar is likely to decrease the demand for tea and a decrease in the price of sugar is likely to increase the demand for tea. **So, statement 4 is not correct.**
- In contrast to complements, goods like tea and coffee are not consumed together. In fact, they are substitutes for each other. Since tea is a substitute for coffee, if the price of coffee increases, the consumers can shift to tea, and hence, the consumption of tea is likely to go up. On the other hand, if the price of coffee decreases, the consumption of tea is likely to go down. **So, statement 5 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q46.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- A perfectly competitive market has the following defining features:
 - **The market consists of a large number of buyers and sellers.** The existence of a large number of buyers and sellers means that each individual buyer and seller is very small compared to the size of the market. This means that no individual buyer or seller can influence the market by their size. **So, point 1 is correct.**
 - **Each firm produces and sells a homogenous product.** i.e., the product of one firm cannot be differentiated from the product of any other firm. Homogenous products further mean that the product of each firm is identical. So, a buyer can choose to buy from any firm in the market, and she gets the same product. **So, point 2 is correct.**

- Entry into the market as well as exit from the market are free for firms. Free entry and exit mean that it is easy for firms to enter the market, as well as to leave it. This condition is essential for large numbers of firms to exist. If the entry was difficult, or restricted, then the number of firms in the market could be small. **So, point 3 is not correct.**
- Perfect information implies that all buyers and all sellers are completely informed about the price, quality and other relevant details about the product, as well as the market. **So, point 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q47.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In a **capitalist society the goods produced are distributed** among people not on the basis of what people need but **on the basis of Purchasing Power**—the ability to buy goods and services. In a market economy, also called capitalism, only those consumer goods will be produced that are in demand. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- In a **socialist society** the government decides what goods are to be produced in **accordance with the needs of society**. The government decides how goods are to be produced and how they should be distributed. In principle, distribution under socialism is supposed to be based on what people need and not on what they can afford to purchase. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- In **mixed economies, the government and the market together decide what to produce, how to produce and how to distribute what is produced**. In a mixed economy, the market will provide whatever goods and services it can produce well, and the government will provide essential goods and services which the market fails to do. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q48.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- In 1991, India met with an economic crisis relating to its external debt — the government was not able to make repayments on its borrowings from abroad; foreign exchange reserves dropped to levels that were not sufficient for even a fortnight. In this scenario, India announced the New Economic Policy (NEP) which consisted of wide-ranging economic reforms.
- **Industrial licensing was abolished for almost all product categories except** for industries like alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, industrial explosives, electronics, aerospace and drugs and pharmaceuticals. The only industries which are

now reserved for the public sector are a part of atomic energy generation and some core activities in railway transport. **So, point 1 is not correct.**

- In 1991, as an immediate measure to resolve the balance of payments crisis, the **rupee was devalued** against foreign currencies. This led to an increase in the inflow of foreign exchange. **So, point 2 is correct.**
- The reform policies led to the establishment of private sector banks, Indian as well as foreign. **Foreign investment limit in banks was raised to around 74 per cent.** Those banks which fulfil certain conditions have been given freedom to set up new branches without the approval of the RBI. **So, point 3 is correct.**
- Other trade policy reforms aimed at (i) **dismantling of quantitative restrictions** on imports and exports (ii) reduction of tariff rates and (iii) removal of licensing procedures for imports. **So, point 4 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q49.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) was founded in **1995 as the successor organization to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT)**. GATT was established in 1948 with 23 countries as the global trade organization to administer all multilateral trade agreements. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The WTO agreements cover trade in goods as well as services to facilitate international trade (bilateral and multilateral) through the **removal of tariff as well as non-tariff barriers** and providing greater market access to all member countries. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- WTO is expected to establish a rule-based trading regime in which nations cannot place arbitrary restrictions on trade. In addition, its purpose is also to enlarge production and trade of services, to ensure optimum utilization of world resources and **to protect the environment. So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q50.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Disinvestment** means the government or an organisation is liquidating or selling its stake in a company. But **it will be less than 50% and the government or the organisation will still be in control of the management.** Privatisation refers to the sale of the government's majority stake, or the whole enterprise, to private investors. In case of privatisation, the government doesn't hold the resulting control and ownership. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

- Strategic disinvestment would imply the sale of a substantial portion of the Government shareholding of a central public sector enterprises (CPSE) of up to 50%, or such higher percentage as the competent authority may determine, **along with transfer of management control. So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q51.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct chronological order of the given events is as follow –

- **Murshid Quli Khan** was made the **Governor of Bengal in 1717**, although he was the de-facto ruler of the State since 1700. In 1702 he was given the title of Murshid Quli Khan.
- **The State of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam Ul Mulk in 1724.** From 1722 – 1724 he was the Wazir of the Mughal empire. But he soon got disgusted with that office and decided to go back to the Deccan and laid the foundation of the Hyderabad empire.
- **Haider Ali came to power in Mysore in 1761** by overthrowing Nanjaraj and establishing his full authority.
- In **July 1799 Ranjit Singh seized Lahore**, the capital of Punjab (now the capital of Punjab province, Pakistan). The Afghan king, Zamān Shah, confirmed Ranjit Singh as governor of the city, but in 1801 Ranjit Singh proclaimed himself maharaja of Punjab.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q52.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- In 1599, a group of English merchants calling themselves the ‘Merchant Adventurers’ formed a company. On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I issued a charter with rights of exclusive trading to the company named the ‘Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies’.
- The first voyage of the English East India Company (EIC) was made in 1601 when it sailed to the **spice islands of Indonesia. So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- In 1608, it decided to open its factory, the name given to a trading depot, at Surat on the west coast of India and sent Captain Hawkins to Jahangir’s Court to obtain Royal favours.
- **The island of Bombay was acquired by the EIC from Portugal in 1688** and was immediately fortified. In Bombay, the English found a large and easily defendable port. Bombay soon superseded Surat as the headquarters of the Company on the western coast. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **In eastern India, the English Company had opened its first factory in Orissa in 1633.** In 1651, it was given permission to trade at Hugli in Bengal. It soon opened its factories in Patna, Balasore, Dacca and other places in Bengal and Bihar. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q53.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798 to bring princely states under the control of the British. In this system, an Indian ruler had to maintain British troops in his state, either by giving some of his territories or by paying for the maintenance of the troops. They had to maintain a British resident at their courts.
- This system allowed the British to maintain a large army at the expense of the local rulers.
 - The allies of Indian state's ruler were compelled to accept the permanent garrison of British Army within their territories and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
 - **The Indian ruler could not employ any European** in their service without prior approval of British. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
 - They could not negotiate with any other Indian rulers without consulting the Governor-General.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q54.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Permanent Settlement was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues to be raised from land that had far-reaching consequences for both agricultural methods and productivity in the entire British Empire.
- It was concluded in 1793 by the **Company administration headed by Charles, Earl Cornwallis**. It formed one part of a larger body of legislation, known as the Cornwallis Code. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Under Permanent Settlement, land rights of zamindars were made hereditary and transferable. The zamindars had to pay the tax fixed upon their lands. If they did so then they **could sell, mortgage or transfer the land. The land would be inherited by heirs in due course**. If, however, the zamindar failed to pay the tax due, then the Government would take the zamindari and sell it by auction and all the rights would vest in the new owner. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Company had recognised the zamindars as important, but it wanted to control and regulate them, subdue their authority and restrict their autonomy. The zamindars' troops were disbanded, customs duties abolished, and their "cutcheries" (courts) brought under the supervision of a Collector appointed by the Company. **Zamindars lost their power to organise local justice and the local police**. Over time the collectorate emerged as an alternative centre of authority, severely restricting what the zamindar could do. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q55.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The beginning of a common law system, can be traced to the establishment of 'Mayor's Courts' in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta in 1726 by the East India Company.
- Lord Cornwallis made the following changes:
 - There was a separation of revenue and justice administration. It separated the posts of the Civil judge and the Collector. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
 - European subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
 - Government officials were answerable to the civil courts for actions done in their official capacity.
 - The principle of sovereignty of law was established.
- Under Lord William Bentick, the four Circuit Courts were abolished and their functions transferred to collectors under the supervision of the commissioner of revenue and circuit. **He abolished the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit. So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Charter Act of 1813, conferred all the law-making power on the Governor General in Council. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q56.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- Raja Rammohan Roy (1772–1833), often called the father of Indian Renaissance and the maker of Modern India, **founded the Brahmo Sabha in August 1828; it was later renamed Brahmo Samaj. So, point 1 is correct.**
- **Maharishi Debendranath Tagore** (1817–1905), father of Rabindranath Tagore and a product of the best in traditional Indian learning and Western thought, **gave a new life to Brahmo Samaj and a definite form and shape to the theist movement, when he joined the Samaj in 1842. So, point 2 is correct.**
- The Brahmo Samaj experienced another phase of energy, when **Keshab Chandra Sen (1838–84) was made the acharya** by Debendranath Tagore soon after the former joined the Samaj in 1858. **So, point 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q57.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- After the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated a new political activity** under the changed conditions. They **said that nationalists should end the boycott of the Legislative Councils**, enter them, obstruct their working according to official plans, expose their weaknesses, and thus use them to arouse public enthusiasm. **In December 1922, Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party with Das as President and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries. So, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- **The new party was to function as a group within the congress. It accepted the Congress programme except in one respect- it would take part in council elections.** Even though

the Swarajists had little time for preparations, they did very well in the election of November 1923. They won 42 seats out of the 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q58.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- 'Revolt of 1857' was a product of the oppressive character and policies of colonial rule. During the revolt, at Delhi, the nominal and symbolic leadership belonged to the Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, but the real command lay with a court of soldiers headed by **General Bakht Khan** who had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal took over the reigns at Lucknow** where the rebellion broke out on June 4, 1857 and popular sympathy was overwhelmingly in favour of the deposed nawab. Her son, Birjis Qadir, was proclaimed the nawab and a regular administration was organised with important offices shared equally by Muslims and Hindus. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- **At Kanpur, the natural choice was Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the last peshwa, Baji Rao II.** He was refused the family title and banished from Poona, and was living near Kanpur. Nana Saheb expelled the English from Kanpur, proclaimed himself the peshwa, acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India, and declared himself to be his governor. **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q59.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The major difference between the British colonists in India and earlier invaders was that none of the earlier invaders made any structural changes in Indian economy or drained away India's wealth as tribute. British rule in India caused a transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy, i.e., the structure and operation of Indian economy were determined by the interests of the British economy.
- **Cheap and machine-made imports flooded the Indian market after the Charter Act of 1813** that allowed one-way free trade for the British citizens. On the other hand, Indian products found it more and more difficult to penetrate the European markets. Tariffs of nearly 80 per cent were imposed on Indian textiles so that Indian cloth could no longer be cheap. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The loss of traditional livelihood was **not accompanied by a process of industrialisation** in India, as had happened in other rapidly industrialising countries of the time. This resulted in deindustrialization of India at a time when Europe was witnessing a re-intensified Industrial Revolution. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Another feature of deindustrialisation was the decline of many cities and a process of ruralisation of India. Many artisans, faced with diminishing returns and repressive policies abandoned their professions, moved to villages, and took to agriculture.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q60.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The Harappan men and women decorated themselves with ornaments produced from material ranging from precious metals and gemstones to bone and baked clay. While necklaces, fillets, armlets and finger -rings were commonly worn by both sexes, women wore girdles, earrings and anklets.
- **Hoard of jewellery found at Mohenjodaro and Lothal include necklaces of gold and semi-precious stones**, copper bracelets and beads, gold earrings and head ornaments, faience pendants and buttons, and beads of steatite and gemstones. All ornaments are well crafted. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The bead industry seems to have been well developed as evident from the factories discovered at Chanhudaro and Lothal. **Beads were made of carnelian, amethyst, jasper, crystal, quartz, steatite, turquoise, lapis lazuli, etc.** Metals like copper, bronze and gold, and shell, faience and terracotta or burnt clay were also used for manufacturing beads. The beads are in varying shapes—disc-shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped, and segmented. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Cinnabar was used as a cosmetic and face paint, lipstick and collyrium (eyeliner) were also known to them.** Many stone structural remains are also found at Dholavira which show how the Indus Valley people used stone in construction. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q61.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- An important cave site located in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra is Ellora. It is located a hundred kilometres from Ajanta and has **thirty-four Buddhist, Hindu and Jain caves.**
- It has monasteries associated with the three religions dating from the fifth century CE onwards to the eleventh century CE. It is also unique in terms of stylistic eclecticism, i.e., confluence of many styles at one place. The caves of Ellora and Aurangabad show the ongoing differences between the two religions—Buddhism and Hinduism. There are twelve Buddhist caves having many images belonging to Vajrayana Buddhism like Tara, Mahamayuri, Akshobhya, Avalokiteshwara, Maitrya, Amitabha, etc.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q62.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Valabhi is a sub-type of the nagara architecture.** These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber. The edge of this vaulted chamber is rounded,

like the bamboo or wooden wagons that would have been drawn by bullocks in ancient times. They are usually called **'wagon-vaulted' buildings**.

- The form of the temple is influenced by ancient building styles that were already in existence before the fifth century CE. The valabhi type of building was one of them. For instance, the ground-plan of many of the Buddhist rock-cut chaitya cave and they are shaped as long halls which end in a curved back. From the inside, the roof of this portion also looks like a wagon-vaulted roof.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q63.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **The shore temple at Mahabalipuram was built probably in the reign of Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha who reigned from 700 to 728 CE. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- It is oriented to the east, facing the ocean and it actually houses **three shrines, two to Shiva (Shaivism), one facing east and the other west, and a middle one to Vishnu (Vaishnavism) who is shown as Anantashayana**. This is unusual, because temples generally have a single main shrine and not three areas of worship. This shows that it was probably not originally conceived like this and different shrines may have been added at different times, modified perhaps with the change of patrons. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q64.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Badami was the capital of the early Chalukyan dynasty which ruled the region from 543 to 598 CE. With the decline of the Vakataka rule, the Chalukyas established their power in the Deccan. **The Chalukya king, Mangalesha, patronised the excavation of the Badami caves. So, statement 2 is correct.**
- **The inscription in Cave No.4 mentions the date 578–579 CE, describes the beauty of the cave and includes the dedication of the image of Vishnu.** Thus, it may be presumed that the cave was excavated in the same era and the patron records his Vaishnava affiliation. Therefore, the cave is popularly known as the Vishnu Cave. Only a fragment of the painting has survived on the vaulted roof of the front mandapa. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Paintings in this cave depict palace scenes.** One shows Kirtivarman, the son of Pulakesi I and the elder brother of Mangalesha, seated inside the palace with his wife and feudatories watching a dance scene. Towards the corner of the panel are figures of Indra and his retinue. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q65.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- A form of stambha or tower is called as the minar. Two most striking minars of medieval times are the Qutub Minar in Delhi and the Chand Minar at Daulatabad Fort.
- The everyday use of the minar was for the azaan or call to prayer. It's phenomenal height, however, symbolised the might and power of the ruler.
- **Qutab-ud-din Aibak**, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutab Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, **Iltutmush**, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey. **Aurangzeb ruled from 1658 to 1707, so he was not associated with its construction.** It is a 234-feet-high tapering tower divided into five storeys. The minar is a mix of polygonal and circular shapes. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **It is largely built of red and buff sandstone with some use of marble in the upper storeys.** It is characterised by highly decorated balconies and bands of inscriptions intertwined with foliated designs. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer

Q66.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The most important of the native successors of the Mauryas in the Deccan and in central India were the Satavahanas. **The early Satavahana kings appeared in Maharashtra, where most of their early inscriptions have been found.** They set up their power in the upper Godavari valley and gradually extended their power over Karnataka and Andhra. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The Satavahanas may have used gold as bullion, for they did not issue gold coins as the Kushans did.** They issued mostly coins of lead, which is found in the Deccan. They also issued potin, copper and bronze money. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit.** All inscriptions were composed in this language and written in the Brahmi script, as was the case in Ashokan time. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q67.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- During Gupta age, the kingship was hereditary, but royal power was limited by the absence of a firm practice of primogeniture (the right of succession belonging to the firstborn). The throne did not always go to the eldest son. This created uncertainties, of which the chiefs and high officials could take advantage. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The Guptas organised a system of provincial and local administration.** Land revenue was a major source of income for the state besides fines. **In the Gupta period, land taxes were increased in number, and those on trade and commerce were decreased**

(not completely abolished). Probably the king collected taxes varying from one-fourth to one-sixth of the produce. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q68.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Jainism recognised the existence of gods** but placed them lower than the jina. Jina is the one who according to Jainism has conquered temporal and material existence through self-discipline and attained a transcendent and external state of bliss. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Jainism made the first serious attempt to mitigate the evils of the varna order and the ritualistic Vedic religion. **The Jainas discarded Sanskrit language mainly patronized by the brahmanas.** They adopted Prakrit language of the common people to preach their doctrines. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q69.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Ashoka was the first Indian ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions.** They were engraved on rock, on polished stone pillars mounted by capitals and in the caves. These inscriptions are in form of 44 royal orders and each royal order has several copies. **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- They are found not only in India but also in other countries, like the Kandhar inscriptions **in Afghanistan.** **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in **the Brahmi script.** However, the Ashokan inscriptions in the North West of the empire were written in **Kharosthi script** and in Kandhar in Afghanistan they were written in Aramaic, in Greek script and Greek language. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- These inscriptions were generally placed on Ancient Highways. They show light on the career of Ashoka, his external and domestic policies and extent of his empire.

Therefore, option (a) is the answer.

Q70.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Xuan Zang** was a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator who travelled to India in the seventh century and described the interaction between Chinese Buddhism and Indian Buddhism.
- He also visited Nalanda university where he spent at least two years. He visited Kannauj which was the capital of **Harshavardhana.** Harsha invited him to attend a great Buddhist assembly and also Kumbh mela at Prayag.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q71.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Sufi orders are broadly divided into two: **Ba-shara, that is, those which followed the Islamic Law (shara) and be-shara, that is, those which were not bound by it.**
- **Of the ba-shara movements**, only two acquired significant influence and following in north India during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. **These were the Chishti and Suharwardi silsilahs. So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Chishti order was established in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti who came to India around 1192, shortly after the defeat and death of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The most famous of the Chishti saints, however, were Nizamuddin Auliya and Nasiruddin Chiragh-i-Delhi. **These early Sufis mingled freely with people of the lower classes and Hindus.** They led a simple, austere life, and conversed with people in Hindawi, their local dialect. These Sufi saints made themselves popular by adopting musical recitations called sama. Nizamuddin Auliya adopted yogic breathing exercises, so much so that the yogis called him a sidh or 'perfect'. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q72.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Diwan-i-risalat dealt with religious matters, pious foundations and stipends to deserving scholars and men of piety.**
- It was presided over by the chief sadr, who was generally a leading qazi. He was generally also the chief qazi. The chief qazi was the head of the department of justice. Qazis were appointed in various parts of the empire, particularly in those places where there was a sizeable Muslim population. The qazis dispensed civil law based on the Muslim law (sharia).
- The Hindus were governed by their own personal laws which were dispensed by panchayats in the villages, and by the leaders of the various castes in the cities. Criminal law was based on regulations framed for the purpose by the rulers.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q73.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Under the **Mansabdari System**, every officer was assigned a rank (mansab). The lowest rank was 10, and the highest was 5000 for the nobles. Princes of the blood received higher mansabs. Towards the end of Akbar's reign, the highest rank a noble could attain was raised from 5000 to 7000, and two premier nobles of the empire, Mirza Aziz Koka and Raja Man Singh, were honoured with the rank of 7000 each. This limit was retained basically till the end of Aurangzeb's reign.

- The mansab system under Akbar developed gradually. **At first there was only one rank (mansab).** Later, **the ranks were divided into two—zat and sawar.** However, no portion of a mansabdar's property was made hereditary. It was based on their rank and importance to the empire. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The word zat means personal. It fixed the personal status of a person, and also the salary due to him. **The sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen (sawars) a person was required to maintain.** A person who was required to maintain as many sawars as his zat rank was placed in the first category of that rank; if he maintained half or more, then in the second category and if he maintained less than half then in the third category. Thus, there were three categories in every rank (mansab.). **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q74.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Shivaji's (Maratha) system of administration was largely borrowed from the administrative practices of the Deccan states. Although he designated eight ministers, sometimes called the **Ashtapradhan**, it was not like a council of ministers, each minister was directly responsible to the ruler.
- The most important ministers were the Peshwas, who looked after the finances and general administration, and the Sar-i-naubat (Senapati) which was a post of honour and was generally given to one of the leading Maratha chiefs.
- The **Surunavis or Chitnis** helped the king with his **correspondence.** **So, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- The **Dabir was master of ceremonies** and also helped the king in his dealings with foreign powers. **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- The Majumdar was the accountant, while the **Wakenavis was responsible for intelligence, posts and household affairs.** **So, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**
- The **Nyayadhish and Panditrao were in charge of justice** and charitable grants.

Therefore option (b) is the correct answer.

Q75.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Sur empire may be considered in many ways as a continuation and culmination of the Delhi Sultanate, the advent of Babur and Humayun being in the nature of an interregnum.
- Amongst the foremost contributions of Sher Shah was his re-establishment of law and order across the length and breadth of his empire.
- Sher Shah paid great attention to the fostering of trade and commerce and the improvement of communications in his kingdom. **Sher Shah restored the old imperial road called the Grand Trunk Road,** from the river Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal. He also built a road from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor, evidently linking up with the road to the Gujarat seaports. **So, statement 1 is correct.**

- The currency reforms of Sher Shah also helped in the growth of commerce and handicrafts. **He struck fine coins of gold, silver and copper of uniform standard in place of the earlier debased coins of mixed metal.** His attempt to fix standard weights and measures all over the empire were also helpful for trade and commerce. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

Therefore option (c) is the correct answer.

Q76.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- A large number of hypotheses were put forth by different philosophers and scientists regarding the origin of the earth.
- One of the earlier and popular arguments was by German philosopher Immanuel Kant. Mathematician **Laplace revised it in 1796.** It is known as **Nebular Hypothesis.** The hypothesis considered that the **planets were formed out of a cloud of material associated with a youthful sun,** which was slowly rotating. **So, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Later **in 1900, Chamberlain and Moulton** considered that a wandering star approached the sun. As a result, **a cigar-shaped extension of material was separated from the solar surface.** As the passing star moved away, the material separated from the solar surface continued to revolve around the sun and it **slowly condensed into planets.** **So, pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- In 1950, **Otto Schmidt in Russia and Carl Weizsacker** in Germany somewhat revised the 'nebular hypothesis', though differing in details. They considered that the sun was surrounded by solar nebula containing mostly hydrogen and helium along with what may be termed as dust. **The friction and collision of particles led to formation of a disk-shaped cloud and the planets were formed through the process of accretion.** **So, pair 3 is correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q77.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Planetesimals** are one of a class of bodies that are theorized to have coalesced to form Earth and the other planets after condensing from concentrations of diffuse matter early in the history of the solar system.
- The following are considered to be the stages in the development of planets :
 - The stars are localised lumps of gas within a nebula. The gravitational force within the lumps leads to the formation of a core to the gas cloud and a huge rotating disc of gas and dust develops around the gas core.
 - In the next stage, the gas cloud starts getting condensed and the matter around the core develops into small- rounded objects. These small-rounded objects by the process of cohesion develop into what is called planetesimals. Larger bodies start forming by collision, and gravitational attraction causes the

material to stick together. **Planetesimals are a large number of smaller bodies.**

- In the final stage, these large number of small planetesimals accrete to form fewer large bodies in the form of planets.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q78.

Answer: b

Explanation

- Out of the eight planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are called as the inner planets as they **lie between the sun and the belt of asteroids** the other four planets are called the outer planets.
- Alternatively, the first four are called **Terrestrial**, meaning earth-like as they are made up of rock and metals, and **have relatively high densities. So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- The rest four are called **Jovian or Gas Giant planets. Jovian means Jupiter-like.** Most of them are much larger than the terrestrial planets and **have thick atmosphere, mostly of helium and hydrogen. So, statement 2 is correct.**
- All the planets were formed in the same period sometime about 4.6 billion years ago.
- **The difference between terrestrial and Jovian planets can be attributed to the following conditions:**
 - The terrestrial planets were formed in the close vicinity of the parent star where it was too warm for gases to condense to solid particles. Jovian planets were formed at quite a distant location.
 - The solar wind was most intense near the sun; so, it blew off lots of gas and dust from the terrestrial planets. The solar winds were not all that intense to cause similar removal of gases from the Jovian planets.
 - The terrestrial planets are smaller and their lower gravity could not hold the escaping gases.
 - **Jovian Planets have relatively more number of natural satellite compared to Terrestrial Planets. So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q79.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Earthquake waves are basically of two types — **body waves and surface waves.** Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth.
- There are two types of body waves. P-waves or Primary Waves move faster and are the first to arrive at the surface. **The P-waves are similar to sound waves.** They travel through **gaseous, liquid and solid materials. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- S-waves or Secondary Waves arrive at the surface with some time lag. An important fact about S-waves is that they can travel **only through solid materials. So, statement 2 is correct.**

- Different types of earthquake waves travel in different manners. As they move or propagate, they cause vibration in the body of the rocks through which they pass. **P-waves vibrate parallel to the direction of the wave.** This exerts pressure on the material in the direction of the propagation. As a result, it creates density differences in the material leading to stretching and squeezing of the material. Other three waves vibrate perpendicular to the direction of propagation. **The direction of vibrations of S-waves is perpendicular to the wave direction in the vertical plane.** Hence, they create troughs and crests in the material through which they pass. Surface waves are considered to be the most damaging waves. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q80.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Seafloor spreading is a geologic process in which tectonic plates—large slabs of Earth's lithosphere—split apart from each other. Seafloor spreading and other tectonic activity processes are the result of mantle convection. Mantle convection is the slow, churning motion of Earth's mantle.
- The mapping of the ocean floor and palaeomagnetic studies of rocks from oceanic regions revealed the following facts:
 - **It was realised that all along the mid- oceanic ridges, volcanic eruptions are common** and they bring huge amounts of lava to the surface in this area. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
 - The rocks equidistant on either side of the crest of mid-oceanic ridges show remarkable similarities in terms of period of formation, chemical compositions and magnetic properties. **Rocks closer to the mid-oceanic ridges have normal polarity and are the youngest.** The age of the rocks increases as one moves away from the crest. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
 - **The ocean crust rocks are much younger than the continental rocks.** The age of rocks in the oceanic crust is nowhere more than 200 million years old. Some of the continental rock formations are as old as 3,200 million years. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q81.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- There are three types of plate boundaries, Divergent, Convergent and Transform.

Divergent Boundaries

- Where new crust is generated as the plates pull away from each other. The sites where the plates move away from each other are called **spreading sites.**

Convergent Boundaries

- Where the crust is destroyed as one plate dived under another. **The location where sinking of a plate occurs is called a subduction zone.**
- There are three ways in which convergence can occur. These are:

- between an oceanic and continental plate
- between two oceanic plates
- between two continental plates.

Transform Boundaries

- Where the crust is neither produced nor destroyed as the plates slide horizontally past each other. **Transform faults** are the planes of separation generally perpendicular to the mid-oceanic ridges.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q82.

Answer: c

Explanation

- **Mass movement** is the downhill movement of cliff material under the **influence of gravity**.
- Gravity exerts its force on all matter, both bedrock and the products of weathering. So, **weathering is not a pre-requisite for mass movement though it aids mass movements**. Mass movements are very active over weathered slopes rather than over unweathered materials. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- Mass movements are aided by gravity and **no geomorphic agent like running water, glaciers, wind, waves and currents are essential in the process of mass movements**. That means mass movements do not come under erosion though there is a shift (aided by gravity) of materials from one place to another. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Mass Movement may range from slow to rapid, affecting shallow to deep columns of materials and include **creep, flow, slide and fall**. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q83.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Cirques** are the most common of landforms in glaciated mountains. The cirques quite often are found at the heads of glacial valleys. The accumulated ice cuts these cirques while moving down the mountain tops. **They are deep, long and wide troughs or basins with very steep concave to vertically dropping high walls at its head as well as sides**. A lake of water can be seen quite often within the cirques after the glacier disappears. Such lakes are called cirque or tarn lakes. There can be two or more cirques one leading into another down below in a stepped sequence. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Horns and Serrated Ridges: Horns form through head-ward erosion of the cirque walls**. If three or more radiating glaciers cut headward until their cirques meet, high, sharp pointed and steep sided peaks called horns form. The divides between cirque side walls or head walls get narrow because of progressive erosion and turn into serrated or saw-toothed ridges sometimes referred to as arêtes with very sharp crest and a zig-zag outline. **So, statement 2 is correct.**

- The highest peak in the Alps, Matterhorn and the highest peak in the Himalayas, Everest are horns formed through headward erosion of radiating cirques. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q84.

Answer: d

Explanation

- The amount and the intensity of insolation vary during a day, in a season and in a year.

The factors that cause these variations in insolation are:

- **The rotation of the earth on its axis. So, point 1 is correct.**
 - The fact that the earth's axis makes an angle of 66.5 degrees with the plane of its orbit round the sun has a greater influence on the amount of insolation received at different latitudes.
- **The angle of inclination of the sun's rays. So, point 2 is correct.**
 - This depends on the latitude of a place. The higher the latitude the less is the angle they make with the surface of the earth resulting in slant sun rays. The area covered by vertical rays is always less than the slant rays.
- **The length of the day**
- **The transparency of the atmosphere. So, point 3 is correct.**
 - The atmosphere is largely transparent to short wave solar radiation. The incoming solar radiation passes through the atmosphere before striking the earth's surface. Within the troposphere water vapour, ozone and other gases absorb much of the near infrared radiation.
- **The configuration of land in terms of its aspect.** Generally, at the same latitude the insolation is more over the continent than over the oceans. **So, point 4 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q85.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** is a recurring climate pattern involving changes in the temperature of waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. On periods ranging from about three to seven years, the surface waters across a large swath of the tropical Pacific Ocean become warm or cool by anywhere from 1°C to 3°C, compared to normal.
- Warming and cooling of the Pacific Ocean is most important in terms of general atmospheric circulation. **The warm water of the central Pacific Ocean slowly drifts towards South American coast and replaces the cool Peruvian current.** Such appearance of warm water off the coast of Peru is known as the El Nino. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- The El Nino event is closely associated with the pressure changes in the Central Pacific and Australia. This change in pressure condition over Pacific is known as the **southern oscillation.**

- The combined phenomenon of southern oscillation and El Nino is known as ENSO. In the years when the ENSO is strong, large-scale variations in weather occur over the world. **The arid west coast of South America receives heavy rainfall, drought occurs in Australia and sometimes in India and floods in China. So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q86.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The systems developing in the mid and high latitude, beyond the tropics are called the middle latitude or extra tropical cyclones. The passage of front causes abrupt changes in the weather conditions over the area in the middle and high latitudes.
- The processes of wind circulation both at the surface and aloft are closely interlinked. **The extra tropical cyclone differs from the tropical cyclone in number of ways:**
 1. The extra tropical cyclones have a clear frontal system, which is not present in the tropical cyclones.
 2. The extra tropical cyclones **cover a larger area and can originate over the land and sea**. Whereas tropical cyclones originate only over the seas and on reaching the land they dissipate. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
 3. The **extra tropical cyclone affects a much larger area** as compared to the tropical cyclone. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
 4. **The wind velocity in a tropical cyclone is much higher** and it is more destructive.
 5. The **extra tropical cyclones move from west to east but tropical cyclones, move from east to west. So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q87.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Salinity is the term used to define the total content of dissolved salts in seawater. It is calculated as the amount of salt (in gm) dissolved in 1,000 gm (1 kg) of seawater. It is usually expressed as parts per thousand or ppt.
- The ocean currents contribute to the salinity variations. Salinity, temperature and density of water are interrelated. **Hence, any change in the temperature or density influences the salinity of water in an area. So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The North Sea, in spite of its location in higher latitudes, records higher salinity due to more saline water brought by the North Atlantic Drift.** Baltic Sea records low salinity due to influx of river waters in large quantity. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The Mediterranean Sea records higher salinity due to high evaporation.** Salinity is, however, very low in Black Sea due to enormous freshwater influx by rivers. **So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q88.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **Kuroshio, or Japan Current**, is a north-flowing **warm ocean current** on the west side of the North Pacific Ocean.
- **California current** is **cold current** which flows along the coasts of the western USA.
- **Humboldt current or Peruvian current** is cold current which flows along the west coast of South America.
- **Agulhas** is a warm oceanic current of Southwest Indian Ocean.
- **Benguela Current** in Atlantic Ocean is a **cold current**.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q89.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The word Karewa in Kashmiri dialect means, “elevated table-land”. **Karewas are the thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines.** The Karewa sequence rests over the folded Paleozoic-Mesozoic rocks of the Kashmir Basin in the Kashmir Valley floor, above the river alluvium. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- Most of the cultivated fields in the Kashmir Valley are situated on the Karewa sediments. Kashmir or Northwestern Himalayas comprise a series of ranges such as the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal.
- **The Kashmir Himalayas** are also famous for Karewa formations, which are useful for the cultivation of **Zafran, a local variety of saffron.** **So, statement 2 is not correct and statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q90.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- From the north to the south, the Northern Plains in India can be divided into three major zones: the Bhabar, the Tarai and the alluvial plains. The alluvial plains can be further divided into the Khadar and the Bhangar.
- **Bhabar** is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to the **Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the slope.** As a result of this, the streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders, and at times, disappear in this zone. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- South of the Bhabar is the **Tarai belt**, with an approximate width of 10-20 km where **most of the streams and rivers re-emerge** without having any properly demarcated channel, thereby, creating marshy and swampy conditions known as the Tarai. This has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and houses varied wildlife. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **The south of Tarai is a belt consisting of old and new alluvial deposits known as the Bhangar and Khadar respectively.** These plains have characteristic features of mature

stage of fluvial erosional and depositional landforms such as sand bars, meanders, oxbow lakes and braided channels. The Brahmaputra plains are known for their riverine islands and sand bars. Most of these areas are subjected to periodic floods and shifting river courses forming braided streams. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q91.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- A divide is the elevated boundary separating areas that are drained by different river systems. For this reason, the feature is often called a drainage or water divide. Water flowing on one side of a divide empties into one body of water, while water flowing on the other side empties into another. Divides range in height from a slight rise in the land to the crest of a mountain range.
- **The states of Haryana and Delhi form a water divide between the Indus and the Ganga River systems.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q92.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Indus also known as the Sindhu, is the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers in India. It originates from a glacier near **Bokhar Chu in the Tibetan region** at an altitude of 4,164 m in the Kailash Mountain range. In Tibet, it is known as 'Singi Khamban; or Lion's mouth. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- After flowing in the northwest direction between the Ladakh and Zaskar ranges, it passes through Ladakh and Baltistan. **It cuts across the Ladakh range, forming a spectacular gorge near Gilgit in Jammu and Kashmir.** It enters into Pakistan near Chilas in the Dardistan region. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Indus receives a number of Himalayan tributaries such as the **Shyok, the Gilgit, the Zaskar, the Hunza, the Nubra, the Shigar, the Gasting and the Dras.** **So, statement 3 is correct.**
- **The Chenab is the largest tributary of the Indus.** It is formed by two streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which join at Tandi near Keylong in Himachal Pradesh. Hence, it is also known as Chandrabhaga. **So, statement 4 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q93.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Damodar occupies the eastern margins of the Chotanagpur Plateau where it flows through a rift valley and finally joins the Hugli. It is a tributary of river Ganga. The Barakar is its main tributary.

- Once known as the 'sorrow of Bengal', the Damodar has been now tamed by the Damodar Valley corporation, a multipurpose project.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q94.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Evolution of Peninsular Drainage System:

- Three major geological events in the distant past have shaped the present drainage systems of Peninsular India:
 - **Subsidence of the western flank of the Peninsula** leading to its submergence below the sea during the early tertiary period. Generally, it has disturbed the symmetrical plan of the river on either side of the original watershed. **So, point 1 is correct.**
 - **Upheaval of the Himalayas** when the northern flank of the Peninsular block was subjected to subsidence and the consequent trough faulting. The Narmada and The Tapi flow in trough faults and fill the original cracks with their detritus materials. Hence, there is a lack of alluvial and deltaic deposits in these rivers. **So, point 2 is correct.**
 - **Slight tilting of the Peninsular block from northwest to the south-eastern direction** gave orientation to the entire drainage system towards the Bay of Bengal during the same period. **So, point 4 is not correct.**
- Peninsular rivers do not lack in alluvial and deltaic deposits. **So, point 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q95.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **The easterly jet stream steers the tropical depressions into India.** These depressions play a significant role in the distribution of monsoon rainfall over the Indian subcontinent. The tracks of these depressions are the areas of highest rainfall in India. **So, statement 1 is correct.**
- **The western cyclonic disturbances** which enter the Indian subcontinent from the west and the northwest during the winter months, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and are brought into India by the westerly jet stream. **An increase in the prevailing night temperature** generally indicates an advance in the arrival of these cyclones disturbances. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- The shift in the position of the ITCZ is related to the phenomenon of the withdrawal of the westerly jet stream from its position over the north Indian plain, south of the Himalayas. The easterly jet stream sets in along 15°N latitude only after the western jet stream has itself from the region. **This easterly jet stream is held responsible for the burst of the monsoon in India. So, statement 3 is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q96.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Tropical Deciduous Forests** are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.
- **The Moist deciduous forests** are more pronounced in the regions which record rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the north-eastern states along the foothills of Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha. **Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood** etc. are the main species of these forests.
- **Dry deciduous forest** covers vast areas of the country, where rainfall ranges between 70 -100 cm. On the wetter margins, it has a transition to the moist deciduous, while on the drier margins to thorn forests. As the dry season begins, the trees shed their leaves completely and the forest appears like a vast grassland with naked trees all around. **Tendu, palas, amaltas, bel, khair, axlewood,** etc. are the common trees of these forests. In the western and southern part of Rajasthan, vegetation cover is very scanty due to low rainfall and overgrazing.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q97.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'Later' which means brick. **The laterite soils develop in areas with high temperature and high rainfall.** These are the result of intense leaching due to tropical rains. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**
- With rain, lime and silica are leached away, and soils rich in iron oxide and aluminium compound are left behind. **Humus content of the soil is removed fast by bacteria that thrives well in high temperature.** These soils are poor in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphate and calcium, while iron oxide and potash are in excess. Hence, laterites are not suitable for cultivation; however, application of manures and fertilisers are required for making the soils fertile for cultivation. **So, statement 2 is correct.**
- Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for tree crops like cashew nut. **Laterite soils are widely cut as bricks for use in house construction. So, statement 3 is correct.**
- These soils have mainly developed in the higher areas of the Peninsular plateau. The laterite soils are commonly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q98.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Foot loose industries** can be located in a wide variety of places. They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise. They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere. They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force. These are generally not polluting industries. The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.
- Diamonds, computer chips, and mobile manufacturing are some examples of footloose industries. These are generally non-polluting industries.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q99.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name **truck farming**.
- **A plantation** is an agricultural estate, generally centered on a plantation house, meant for farming that specializes in cash crops, usually mainly planted with a single crop, with perhaps ancillary areas for vegetables for eating and so on.
- **Poultry farming** is raising of birds domestically or commercially, primarily for meat and eggs but also for feathers.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q100.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Quinary activities** are services that **focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies**. Often referred to as 'gold collar' professions, they represent another subdivision of the tertiary sector representing special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc. Their importance in the structure of advanced economies far outweighs their numbers.
- **Quaternary activities** involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge and technical skills.
- **The tertiary sector of the economy** consists of the provision of services instead of end products.
- **The secondary sector of the economy** is an economic sector that describes the role of manufacturing. It encompasses industries that produce a finished, usable product or are involved in construction.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

